

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO THE EDITOR.

*Stockholm, July 5, 1802.*

Sir,—We are informed here, although not officially, that the British Cabinet has now thought proper to confirm the condemnation of our convoy.

Perhaps you may remember, Sir, that during the sittings of the Diet of Northköping we represented to your ministry, "that the deed by which they should condemn our convoy would serve as a standard, around which the insulated sovereigns of Europe and America would rally in their own defence, or to protect the property of their trading subjects:" we at the same time proposed reconciliation, and offered an arrangement, the terms of which were much less humiliating to your naval pride than are those of your late conventions with Russia. The advances of our Court were treated with indifference; and you have seen your predictions in so far realized.

During the American and late war, your ministers have upon every occasion arrogantly insulted Sweden and Denmark, and constantly cringed to Russia. Catherine made your complaisance subservient to her own projects; her successor, as soon as he saw your arrogance to the weaker and your management with the great, disdained your politics; and actuated by a principle of heroic probity, he determined to detach himself from your influence.

But Paul I. never intended to countenance the usurpations of France; nor would he have been governed by her intrigues.

The death of this brave Prince (*which you, and not Buonaparté, will soon have serious cause to lament*), and the conversation which you held out as having been held between Count de Coteschaubey and our minister Baron Stedingk, at Petersburg, have it seems encouraged your Cabinet finally to confirm the condemnation of our property! Confiding in your presumed ascendancy over the late Emperor, you took our convoy; and, depending upon the friendship of his son, you have now condemned it.

The result of your presumed ascendancy

over Paul is known; the effects of your confidence in the friendship of Alexander will by and by appear in more quarters than one.

You make us, as you say, accede to your convention with Russia—"that we," Sweden, "may not be insulated and left alone." That we shall not be left alone to ourselves, you have taken special care: but forcing your old friends and allies into other hands in the manner you have done, that is, by condemning the fair trading property of the one and seizing the territory of the other, may you not insulate yourselves from the good of the moral and political world? Believe, Sir, an impartial Swede, who has for these many years looked at the public world,—that you, I mean the British nation, will soon have to regret your late and present system of policy towards the weaker states! You have driven us all into the holdfast clutches of *your enemies*; and the avidity with which these powers have taken us up from almost your legs, to put us in a civil manner under their own feet, should not escape your notice.

You will not expect that we can be much interested in the reputation of those men who have brought about our dependency, and who have now ratified our bondage; however, when we see, that the same infatuation which lost the political existence of so many continental states, has now seized the British nation itself, we cannot resist an awful anxiety. Since the day the treaty of Luneville was signed, measures the most efficacious, that talents unshackled by either principle or morality can devise, have been and are arranging, to form against the British empire—such a combination of power as the world has yet never seen united in one cause. Sweden and Denmark, with the dominion of the Baltic, are driven by you under the orders of Russia; the King of Prussia who detests the British ministry (although he reveres your venerable sovereign) has acted as mediating negotiator between Alexander and Buonaparté—arranged the division of Germany, what they call the organization of Italy and Turkey; an orderly



republic in Persia; and, as a matter of course, the *deliverance* of Hindostan. That America may not in anywise embarrass the operations of the coalition, Jefferson is invited to be a party; and, should he *keep his feet*, the American shipping will join the French at the Cape, or at the Isle de France, as soon as things are ripe. Admiral Lord Nelson's campaign in the Baltic has shewn to Russia the means of shutting that sea against the naval power of the world; the submission of, and alliance with, Toussaint's blacks in St. Domingo gives Buonaparté the absolute command of the West-Indies; the evacuation of Malta and Minorca gives him the command of the Dardanelles, and the sovereignty of the Mediterranean, (for what will you do there more than in the Baltic without a port or anchorage?) And, at the gates of the Seraglio, he can demand the keys of Cairo, Damascus, and Bassoria. The Russian army is now in full march to Ispahan, and may soon be encamped in the delightful plains of Cubal Pajab; the Tartarian chiefs from Korsa by Bokira to Grand Thibet are in alliance or connexion with Russia—the Russian officer (a Swede) who drew up the plan of the conquest of Persia, and had it approved of in Paris about twelve months ago, is now, with two of our engineers, who are in the service of the Port, surveying Persia and the western and northern frontiers of Hindostan; the orders for artillery and arms from here to Holland and France, to be carried to the Cape, Batavia, and Pegul, are immense. In short, we presume, that as you cannot pretend to save Jamaica when Buonaparté is sovereign lord of the whole Island of St. Domingo, no more can you protect your eastern possessions when Russia and France are jointly masters of the Dardanelles, and governors of Persia.

We are not angry with you on account of our convoy only; but that you have suffered Russia and France to join hands and enslave the world, is a terrible consideration. You had Malta, the Cape, and might have had Sweden and Denmark with the Baltic open: in what could intrigue or open hostility have helped your enemies? Who can now prevent the junction of their forces and resist their powers? That these two mighty empires may quarrel when they are in contact, is very probable; but they will, in all likelihood, subdue the world first; and it can be no very pleasant prospect to you, nor to us, that our countries and possessions shall be ravaged and laid waste by their future contentions.

Buonaparté amuses you with rivalry in trade and national improvement: if you believe him you will not long be his rival in power.

\* \* \* \*

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Sir Francis Burdett having, in an address to the Middlesex Electors, obtruded his political sentiments, in a most offensive garb, on the public, I conceive it will not be considered as either uncandid or illiberal to analyze this curious production. He begins by endeavouring to invalidate the opinion, which he says, Mr. Mainwaring has endeavoured to impress on the public, that, the opposition to his re-election, was in fact, an attack on the government. I have not read many of Mr. Mainwaring's advertisements on this occasion, or heard any of his speeches; but, admitting the fact, can Sir Francis, or any of his supporters say, that there was no latent hostility, no secret enmity to the government, which urged him to the contest? In what act, let me ask, of his whole political life has he manifested any affection? any attachment? and, I will say, any loyalty towards it? Has he not on all, and, on every occasion, displayed the most inveterate hatred, the most implacable rancour against it? Did not O'Connor, the infamous O'Connor, the very high-priest of treason, the most deadly foe of England, did not this arch-rebel, though animated with the most rancorous enmity, declare, that he loved this very detested country, merely because it had given birth to Sir Francis Burdett? With such a man, so loved, and so distinguished, opposition to any government, which is supported by wise laws, and which possesses sufficient energy to enforce them, must be a fixed and leading principle: it will force itself into all his words, into all his actions, and, cast a dark and ominous shade over his whole conduct. I therefore have a right to concur, and I do most heartily concur in the opinion, that a virulent hatred to the government, which protects even *him*, was the grand and first object of the contest. But, I will confute him from his own confession. I will bring forward the opinion of this philanthropic patriot to his own conviction. He has asserted indirectly and by implication, and a perusal of his letter will bear me out, that the government of this country is a government of tyranny and oppression, of secret and concealed torture. This has al-

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ways been the burden of his parliamentary effusions, and is now become that of his electioneering compositions. After these insinuations, too gross, and too palpable to be mistaken, he declares his opposition to have been to *such* a government, thereby convicting himself in the fullest manner; for the first part of his letter will evidently bear the construction, of a denial to the opinion, which he asserts Mr. Mainwaring to have been endeavouring to impress on the public mind. He avows his opposition to have been to "any government by secret" and concealed torture." Is it the governments of Turkey, France, or Prussia which he opposes? I have not heard that either of these despotic powers have ever experienced any of his envenomed attacks. The question is therefore reduced to one point. It can be no other than the government under which he lives; under which his person, his property, and even his tongue, his lips, and his pen are free. Grateful patriot! This I suppose is patriotic consistency; or, may we not rather say, that in the heat of jacobinical rancour, consistency was forgotten and truth involuntarily forced its way.

He says, that, the number of voters who have given their suffrages to Mr. Mainwaring, is no proof to him, that they approve his political conduct. Sir Francis has been rather unfortunate in thus making numbers the test of approbation, and, furnishes another proof of the imbecility of the mind, which could suffer the heated impulse of an impassioned moment to prevail over prudence; I will examine this matter, and try him by his own test, on the score of political virtue.

Out of 6143 votes, Sir Francis has a majority of 271, after a contest of unprecedented length, and in which, until the last two or three days, Mr. Mainwaring had a majority nearly double that of Sir Francis's. *Report* declares that this majority was not obtained in a way, which a high sense of honour could easily justify. *It is said*, that, a few out of a considerable number of doubtful voters, were artfully and purposely brought forward to vote for Mr. Mainwaring, who objected to them, as being, in his opinion, illegal; but, that either Sir Francis, or his friends, expressed a conviction, of their legality. Mr. Mainwaring, like other honest men, who are dupes to the artful, was caught in the snare, and the votes were accordingly admitted. A precedent being thus established, the whole body immediately came forward, and turned the scale in favour of the triumphant candidate. This speaks

for itself, it needs no comment. Setting aside the votes thus obtained, I apprehend Sir Francis would have little cause to triumph in his supposed political superiority in the opinion of the electors; and, taking his own test as a criterion of the political merits of Mr. Mainwaring and himself, in the public opinion, it will appear that Mr. Mainwaring is considered by the county of Middlesex, as the most proper person to represent them.

Sir Francis highly elated by his success, and, in a moment of exultation and tumult of joy, undoubtedly considers himself as a most sublime patriot, and as the idol of the mob. Envious distinction!—I will allow him to be so; and, recurring again to his own test, assert, that Mr. Mainwaring is inferior only to him, in the proportion of 3207 to 2936, the numbers on the poll. By the same rule (his own) Sir Francis is infinitely inferior to Mr. Byng in political merit, as the latter gentleman has a majority over Sir Francis of no less than 641; a majority over Sir Francis, greater than *his* over Mr. Mainwaring. I conclude, still adhering to his own test, that this is no small proof of the real sentiments of the county, on the political virtues of Sir Francis Burdett. If the votes alluded to, should ultimately prove null, what will become of his political virtues. I will tell him; they will sink to the Bathos. Is this circumstance of the doubtful votes a fact, or is it not? If it is false, let Sir Francis Burdett come forth, in conscious virtue bold, and publicly deny it. It will wipe off one of the stigmas which this election has fixed upon him.

But, the most serious charge I have against him is, the attempt he has made in this letter, to insinuate that government has had recourse to secret execution. This is so black and diabolical an insinuation, that no power of language can sufficiently mark its infamy. Does he mean to say, that prisoners have been secretly executed without a trial? Can he have the effrontery to assert it? Let him bring forward his proofs; proofs clearly substantiated. I dare him to do it. But no; he cannot; he dare not; and, the attempt to fix such a crime on the government, is to the full as atrocious as the actual commission of it, and merits the strongest, and most pointed reprobation. Can measures, sanctioned by Parliament and approved by a vast majority of the country; measures, evidently adopted for the security of our persons, our properties, and our laws, be called tyranny and oppression? It has been the happy lot of this



country, to possess a minister, whose great and comprehensive mind was competent to the difficulties of our situation; by whose effective and decisive measures, the disaffected have been crushed, and compelled to hide their diminished heads; and, it will reflect the most resplendent lustre on the British character to the latest posterity, that the people had the wisdom to approve, and the fortitude to support them. Sir Francis need not be told, that by these insinuations, he is highly reflecting on the Parliament; which he probably intends. The measures which have prevented the seditious from disturbing the peace and good order of the country, and for whose sufferings, though justly inflicted, he feels such a tender regard, were approved in Parliament; and dares he censure its decree? It really excites something like a smile to observe how very limited is the loving-kindness of this tender-hearted philanthropist. It has never come to my knowledge, that he has extended it to any other criminals. Did he ever bring before the House the cause of the widow or the orphan, unconnected with politics? or of some unfortunate wretch, languishing in prison, rather through his own misfortunes, or the villainy of others, than from any crimes? Did he ever from the purse, which now so readily overflows; did he ever gladden the heart of the unfortunate debtor, and restore him to his afflicted and starving family, and to society? Let him satisfactorily answer these questions, before he makes a parade of his philanthropic humanity, in behalf of acquitted felons and the pests of society.

He says, he loves his country, and its tranquillity. What a prostitution of the noblest of all principles! Our patriotic philanthropist proves this, by advocating the cause of its bitterest enemies. Is it love for our country to display, on every occasion, the most rooted animosity to its constitution and government? Is it love for our country to take a decided part with the seditious and disaffected? Is it love for our country, to treat with contempt the laws, and its administrators? Away with such hypocritical cant. If this be love of our country, I confess I have none of it. Sir Francis may again assert it; but, where is the credulous fool who will believe it.

The whole tenor of this letter is of so seditious and inflammatory a description, and marks so strongly the rancorous and Catalinian mind of the writer, that it cannot be too strongly reprobated, or too con-

spicuously held up, to the detestation of the country.

I am, &c.

Observer.

TO THE FRIEND OF MR. HUSKISSON.

*Pall-Mall, 3d Aug. 1802.*

Sir, Having been contradicted by you (see Register, p. 65) with respect to Mr. Huskisson's *commercial connexions*, I have naturally been led to pursue my inquiries relative thereto, and, in answer to your positive assertion, that Mr. Huskisson has "never been, either directly or indirectly, connected with any *commercial establishment*, of any description, in any quarter of the world," I have now positively and publicly to assert, that, the assignees of Boyd and Benfield, bankrupts, found, in the accounts of the said bankrupts, a balance of *between twenty and thirty thousand pounds* against your friend Mr. Huskisson, which money was paid by Mr. Huskisson (out of what fund I know not) to the said assignees.—Now, Sir, where the *balance* was so great, what must have been the amount of the account current? What must have been the magnitude of the transactions? They must surely have amounted to "a connexion, either direct or indirect, with a *commercial establishment*?" And the fact does, I am afraid, clearly prove you to have been deceived. Give me leave to hope, Sir, that you will clear this matter up; that you will tell us how your friend came to be involved in this great concern, while he was *under secretary of state*, (for such you will have him to have been) in the office of that acute and disinterested gentleman, Mr. Henry Dundas; and, that you will also have the complaisance to inform us, *whence the money came* to discharge the balance due to Boyd and Benfield. In re-tracing Mr. Huskisson, we find him, in 1793, a *garçon apothicaire* at Paris; in 1794 and 1795 we find him a clerk in the alien office, on a salary of about three hundred a year; in 1796 he becomes under secretary of state, at a salary of 2,000 a year, in which situation the bankruptcy of Boyd and Co. overtook him. All the money he had ever received in his *whole life* could not have amounted to more than five or six thousand pounds, and as to his *savings* they must have been very small indeed. Pray tell us, therefore, where he got the twenty thousand pounds to pay to the assignees of Boyd and Benfield.—This is no *private matter*, Sir; Mr. Huskisson is a pub-

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lic man; he is resolved to be a public man; his friend, Mr. Dundas, will thrust him forward. Defeated at Dover, his tutelar deity carries him off to the Highlands of Scotland. I am to be compelled to submit to laws of his making, and he shall be compelled to submit to my investigation of the character and conduct of himself and his patron.—In my next I shall inquire into the probable connexion between the transactions with Boyd and Benfield, and late transactions at Dover, and in the Scotch boroughs.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### DIET OF PRESBOURG.

*First sitting, May 6, 1802.*—The sitting was opened by a speech from one of the members, Simsey, Knight of the Order of St. Stephen, in which he reminded the States of the duties imposed on them by their convocation. A deputation was then charged to repair to the Archduke Palatine, sitting with the Magnates of the Kingdom in another hall, and to announce to his Royal Highness, that the States had obeyed the orders of his Majesty in repairing to their posts. The Archduke Palatine replied by another deputation, composed of Magnates, and assured the States of his attachment, good wishes, and satisfaction. The States made choice of the members who were to repair to Vienna, in order to invite their Imperial Majesties to honour the Diet with their presence. A discussion took place, on the manner in which their Majesties were to be received, on the interior organization of the sittings, and on the division of the labour.—The sitting then rose.

*Second sitting, May 11.*—Report of the deputation sent to Vienna. The States were then engaged with some details on lodging the members. The sitting then rose.

*Third sitting, May 13.*—The speech addressed to their Majesties the preceding evening, on their arrival at Presbourg, was read.—His Majesty entered the hall of the assembly.—His appearance was celebrated by several orators, among whom was Count Blaffy. The Emperor addressed the States as follows:

"It is needless to call to your remembrance here what no one can be ignorant of, viz. that the first years of our reign were destined through necessity, to the main-

tenance of a cruel war, and that all our thoughts, which it would have been agreeable to us to employ in the calmness of peace to the prosperity of our States, were entirely absorbed by the care of preserving the Monarchy entire, and securing, against inevitable dissolution, the bonds which unite so many people faithful to our person. For this reason the Diets which we then convoked had no other, and could have no other object than to deliberate on the means of removing the danger and defending the dignity of the Throne. In this we not only were assisted by your counsels, but we experienced also the efficacy of your support; for, when the chances of war permitted the enemy to penetrate at two different times into our Hereditary States of Germany, you spared no expense to collect always with incredible speed a new army fit for the operations of war, which aspired after nothing but danger and glory, and which never hesitated, under the direction and by the example of our well-beloved brother, your Duke Palatine, to sacrifice themselves for us and for the Monarchy.

"The remembrance of this generous devotion will never be effaced from our memory; and we recollect also, and with no less satisfaction, that not only some, but all of you, inspired by the most affecting love for us and for your country, were not satisfied with granting the subsidies in men, money, and provisions decreed by the States, but by a free and spontaneous movement you made a sacrifice to the public cause of all the means which were in your power. But, notwithstanding the cares which the war required, we never ceased, as much as circumstances would permit, to turn our attention to the internal happiness of our States; and we ought, indeed, to say, that those whom you appointed to act in concert with us discharged worthily, and agreeably to our royal will, the task imposed upon them, by devising and proposing every thing that could tend to maintain and promote the public welfare. Now that we are freed from the cares of war, our paternal solicitude, though claimed by every part of the public administration, ought, however, to be particularly directed towards the means which tend to guarantee external security, which is the basis of all civil existence; for, as has been proved by the recent dangers of the war, it is impossible to enjoy one's property unless it be secured from foreign incursions. This security can be effectually acquired only by keeping in readiness all the means neces-



sary for its defence, and these means themselves can be acquired only by efforts and sacrifices.

"We shall not enter into any farther explanations. We have the certainty of being understood, and the confidence that your dispositions can never be any other, than those which you have always testified, even in the most difficult conjunctures—It is with this confidence that we signify to you our royal will, and the wishes which we judge useful to the public prosperity. After the sentiments which are well known to us, and which animate both the heart of a beloved brother, and that of all orders of the state, we have no doubt that you, gentlemen, will all make it a duty to deliberate with that gravity, which is suited to the importance of the object, and with that celerity, which will cause every thing that may be more particularly interesting to the internal prosperity, to be immediately discussed with success.

"In regard to us, we have, and never will have any thing so much at heart as to labour, as we are obliged, that we may rest on solid bases, and transmit untouched to our successors, the maintenance, dignity, and happiness of the kingdom of Hungary, of that kingdom which we have always considered as one of our firmest supports, both in regard to the numerous advantages we derive from its soil, and of the noble sentiments and warlike ardour by which the inhabitants are animated. Persuaded then, as we are, of the attachment of all orders of the state, and convinced of the share we shall have in the glory and affectionate remembrance of posterity, we wish, gentlemen, that you may all and each of you be assured of our Imperial and Royal clemency."

Then followed a speech from the Archduke Palatine, and a declaration of attachment in the name of the States.

When the Emperor had retired, the Archduke Palatine made known, through the organ of the Prothonotary of the kingdom, the propositions which were to be the object of the deliberations of the Diet. These propositions were, 1st, To provide that the regular militia of the kingdom of Hungary should be always complete. 2d. To increase the price of salt, it being known that the ordinary revenue of two millions of florins is not sufficient to cover the expenses of the state.

The States having deliberated upon the propositions of the Emperor, agreed, upon proof of the present state of the Hungarian

legions, to pay the precise sum required in augmentation, in consideration of a free exportation of its productions being granted to Hungary, not only for the Hereditary States, but every foreign country whatever. The answer of the Emperor, communicated by the Archduke, stated that the number of troops should be according to the capitulation of 1790 and 1791, and to be raised by conscription; that two millions of florins were necessary for present expenses; and that he must consult with the States before he could grant the demand with respect to trade in its full extent. This answer being discussed, it was finally agreed, that the number of troops to complete the Hungarian army should be granted until the next Diet, the operation of raising them to be in proportion to the population; and should circumstances require a greater force, the point to be settled with the States in a Diet convened for the purpose. This plan being communicated to the Archduke Palatine, he in a few moments after announced his assent to it.

*Proclamation made by Ricbepanse, General in Chief of the Army of Guadaloupe, to the Inhabitants of that Colony.*

Citizens! I hasten to announce to you, that the French Revolution has at length reached its ultimate degree of power and stability. The definitive peace has just reconciled all the nations of Europe; and you see, by the articles of that solemn compact, how advantageous the stipulations have been in favour of the Mother-Country. Know further, that the government which has sent me, actuated by its profound wisdom, has nearly brought to perfection, in the course of two years, the work of public felicity. Its power is not to be shaken, because it resides in a well-founded confidence in the regard of good Citizens, and in the affection and energy of the armies, which is respected by the Cabinet of every Sovereign, and blessed by all the children of the Republic.—The warriors whom I have introduced among you, are part of those on whose victories was raised, on the 18th Brumaire, the new constitutional edifice. Go, said the French Government, to them, elevate your glory to the highest pitch, by triumphing over the last opposition to its authority in distant countries. There you will have less enemies to conquer than errors to correct—your presence will dissipate them. The inhabitants of Guadaloupe have offered their tribute of courage, by preventing the destruction of their country. There is in the profession

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of arms a happy sympathy, which unites by the ties of honour all the defenders of their country. They desire to become the associates of your reputation; they hope to find in you brothers, and soon the ancient bonds which attached them to the common centre, will be confirmed by you.—It is my duty, Citizens, to realize this hope; it is also the wish of my heart to do so. Those brave soldiers who have so many times confronted death against the enemies of France, are only here as the protectors of your homes, and as models of virtuous warriors and Frenchmen, like yourselves. The act of authority of their chief, will be assurances of your happiness. You will anticipate their effects by your voluntary return to good order, by an entire submission to the government which I represent, and by the oblivion of animosity; but if the important ministry I am come to fulfil among you, should fail in producing universal conviction, and if there should any remain who are so senseless as to disregard the legitimate power of the government, the natural vengeance, which has been so long restrained, will overwhelm them.—Disgrace and death will be their portion.—The present proclamation shall be printed, published, affixed, and sent to the Communes.—Done at Pointe-à-Pitre, the 17th Floréal, 10th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

*Richepanse.*

*Head-Quarters at the Cape, June 11, 1802.*

Citizens,—That Toussaint conspired, you will be able to judge by the annexed letter to Citizen Fontaine. I could not compromise the tranquillity of the colony. I arrested him, made him embark, and sent him to France, where he must render an account of his conduct to the French Government. In another letter, addressed to Citizen Fontaine, he loads General Christophe with invective, and complains that General Dessalines had abandoned him.—He had prohibited Sylla from laying down his arms, and forbid the cultivators to labour in any other plantations than those adapted to their own subsistence.—He had sent one of his accomplices to General Dessalines, to engage him to break his good faith. General Dessalines declared it to me.—He relied much at St. Marc, on Manisset. He is arrested.—I have proceeded with severity against this great criminal; and I ordered the Generals of division of the army, to compel by force all the cultivators who are yet in arms in the mountains, to return.—The cultivators are not so culpable as those who lead them astray. In conse-

quence, every commandant of the National Guard, every officer, every manager or proprietor, who shall be found assembled in arms, shall be immediately shot.—As to the commune of Ennery, I order it to be disarmed immediately, for having been so tardy in submitting.—General Brunet will see this order executed.—The Chief of the Etat Major will print, publish, and post up the present order, with the letter of Gen. Toussaint, and circulate it throughout the army and the colony.

*Leclerc.*

*Copy of a Letter of the Ex-general Toussaint Louverture, to Citizen Fontaine.*

*Quarter of Louverture, May 27, 1802.*

You send me no news, Citizen. Remain at the Cape as long as you can.—It is said General Leclerc is ill at Tortue: be particular in informing me relative to that subject.—We shall see . . . for the a . . . of the news. As to the corn, which we must have as before, it cannot be sent till they have passed the Saona, in order to know the point where it can be placed in safety.—If you see the General in Chief, be sure to tell him that the cultivators will no longer obey me. They wish to labour at Hericourt, which the manager ought not to suffer.—Try if you can gain some person near the General in Chief, in order to render D . . . free:—he will be very useful to me by his credit, as to news and otherwise.—Tell Gengembre that he must not quit Le Borgne, where the cultivators must not labour.—Direct to the habitation of Najac.

*Toussaint Louverture.*

An exact copy, collated with the original.

The General of Division, Chief of the Etat Major of the army—*Dugua.*

*The Hague, July 22.*—It is said that the Government of State has summoned the Legislative Assembly to hold an extraordinary meeting on the 2d of August ensuing:—General Macdonald, it is expected, will have the command of the French troops in this Republic, in the room of General Victor, who, it is said, goes out to Louisiana, as Commander in Chief and Governor General.

*July 23.*—The Commercial Treaty, which is negotiating, as we are informed, with England, will doubtless introduce some modifications of the prohibitory system which now prevails. Experience has sufficiently shewn that prohibitions do not prevent the introduction of foreign articles or



manufacture. If these modifications of the system of prohibition, which all well-informed merchants desire, be adopted, they will give a greater extension to Canal Navigation. It is to be hoped these observations will not escape the vigilant eye of Government.—*Moniteur*.

The Minister of Marine thus closes his Letter to the Maritime Prefect of Brest :—“ I am fully convinced of this principle, that the Colonies should exist only for the benefit of the mother country, and particularly for its commerce, hence the report I made to the First Consul on the propriety of reviving the regulations of the Decree of the month of August, 1784. But that these regulations should be followed, it is indispensable that the French commerce should be exerted in supplying our colonies, in order that none of them may be left destitute; for it would be the height of injustice to reserve their commerce *exclusively* for the mother country, if the commerce of the latter did not provide that their produce should not be abandoned and regularly exchanged against articles of French industry. The commerce of France is very naturally about to be directed to her great colonies, but those of the second order must not be neglected. I fix its attention in a peculiar manner on Tobago and Cayenne, the former of which yields about 12,000,000 of livres produce, and Cayenne only requires commercial activity to arrive at a very high degree of splendour.

“ The commerce of France will perceive it to be its interest, to establish connections and correspondence, and to direct its operations on these important colonies, so that returning the whole of their produce, they may be certain of receiving by a regular exchange, whatever their taste or wants may require.”

July 25.—Rear-Admiral Gantheaume is appointed Maritime Prefect of the sixth district.—Citizen Ducis, Judge of the Criminal Tribunal of Appeal at Paris, is appointed Commissary of Justice at St. Domingo.—The Commissary of Commercial Relations of the Batavian Republic, residing at Nantes, has announced that he has been informed by a dispatch from the Secretary of State of his Government, that the Bank of Amsterdam is re-established on its ancient footing, and conformable to the mode of its primitive institution.—We learn from the frontiers of Russia, that a numerous army is assembled there, probably for the purpose of re-establishing tranquillity in Wallachia.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Horse-Guards, July 7, 1802.*

The Commander in Chief is pleased to approve of general officers commanding districts, granting leave of absence to officers from this period to the 10th of March next (when, in conformity to his Majesty's regulations, all officers are to be present with their respective regiments), under the following limitations and restrictions; and in the event of regiments being in stations not composing parts of military districts under the command of general officers, it is his Royal Highness's pleasure, that the officers commanding shall be at liberty to use their discretion in extending the indulgence of leave of absence, under the same restrictions, to the officers of their respective regiments:—Half the field-officers, captains, and subaltern officers, shall be always present with their regiments.—General officers commanding in districts, or the colonels or field-officers in command of regiments (as the case may be), may grant leave of absence to such other officers, whose private affairs require it, taking care always to detain, or from time to time to call in, a sufficient number of officers to do the duty of the regiment or battalion, in case it should be so situated as to require the attendance of more officers than those before mentioned, which are directed to be constantly present.—It is to be observed, that no officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom, without having first received his Majesty's special permission for so doing.—The officers appointed to carry on the recruiting service, shall not be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment, or battalion, or by the number of those who shall be further called in by the commanding officer for that duty.—That the monthly return of such regiment and battalion be made up, and transmitted as ordered; and that the commanding officer, by whom each return shall be signed, do carefully examine the same, as he is to be responsible that they are in every respect conformable to the regulations before-mentioned.—That the number of officers hereby ordered to be present, shall remain with their commands until they shall be relieved; and that the commanding officer be enjoined not to per-

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mit them to absent themselves from duty on which they are employed, except in cases of great emergency, and then but for two days only; and all leaves so granted are to be signified in the next return, with the reasons for granting them.—It is to be understood, that although commanding officers are permitted by this order to use with discretion this indulgence to officers under their command, yet that the commanding officer hath not hereby a right to absent himself, neither is it meant that he should quit the quarters of his regiment, not even for two days, without leave obtained from the general officer commanding in the district, or in the event of the regiment being out of districts, without making application to head quarters.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

*Harry Calvert, Adj. Gen. of the Forces.*

#### EAST-INDIES.

The following official Letter from Major-General Campbell, commanding the forces in the ceded districts, to the Government of Madras, has just been received *via* Bombay.

*To John Chaunier, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.*

Sir,—I have great satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the following particulars relative to the operation against Timakull, which have happily terminated in the fall of that fort, and chastisement of its rebel defenders. Immediately after the affair of the 20th inst. I detached Major Strachan, Captain Noble, and Mr. Deputy Commissary Best, to Gooty, to prepare such heavy guns as the place afforded. On a minute inspection, only one iron twelve, one iron and one brass nine-pounder, were found fit for our purpose. By the strenuous exertions of the garrison, these guns were brought down from the rock, and 250 rounds of ammunition for each, with carriages, and the articles necessary to keep them in order, were got ready; and with this supply the Major and party arrived in camp on the 26th. Fascines and gabions had been made here; and in the night of the 29th, a battery for six guns, against the north-west curtain of the lower fort, was constructed by Captain Crosdill, of Artillery; and another for three guns against the east face of the fort and citadel, by

Lieut. Fitchet, of his Majesty's 73d regiment: the guns were also got into them, and at a quarter past six o'clock yesterday morning, both opened with the best possible effect. In the course of the day, the fire of Lieut. Fitchet's battery effected a practicable breach in the lower wall, and at the same time opened the face of the citadel; while that from Capt. Crosdill's made a breach in the curtain sufficiently wide for a company to enter abreast.—These desirable objects being attained, the line turned out at half past three in the afternoon, and the storming parties were formed in the following order: that for the north-west breach under Lieutenant Colonel Davis, seconded by Major Strachan, consisting of the flank and two battalion companies of his Majesty's 73d regiment; one company of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment; and four companies of the 1st battalion of the 12th regiment, native, flanked by forty volunteer dismounted dragoons of his Majesty's 25th regiment: that for the eastern breach, under Captain Robert Munro, consisted of three battalion companies of his Majesty's 73d regiment; the flank companies of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, and two companies of the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment, native infantry. At a quarter before four o'clock the troops were ordered to advance, and in half an hour were completely masters of the place, the rebels having quitted the works, and retreated to their well-built houses, where they for some time individually defended themselves: most of them were, however, killed, and of those who fled, but very few, if any, escaped the cavalry, who surrounded the fort. To the honour of the troops, I must beg leave to add, that every woman and child was humanely spared, only two of the former, and none of the latter, having fallen, even from accidental shot. The wound formerly received by Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny, deprived me of his valuable services on the present occasion; but his place was most ably filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis; and though it is difficult to discriminate where all have behaved in a manner so honourable to themselves, with such perfect unanimity, and so much to my entire satisfaction, I yet feel it my duty to point out to his lordship's notice, Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny, Lieutenant-Col. Davis, Major Strachan, Capt. Robert Munro, Capt. Crosdill, Capt. Noble, and Lieut. Fitchet, as officers whose zeal and ability have shone conspicuous throughout, and to whose exertions I am particularly indebted.



Much praise is due to my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Read, whose zeal and activity, during our various operations against the place, were unremitted. Nor can I pass over in silence the meritorious conduct of Lieut. Maclean, of his Majesty's 25th light dragoons, who on the several attacks of the 14th, 20th, and 30th instant, stept voluntarily forward to accompany Major Strachan.—The conduct of Mr. Deputy Commissary Best has also been much to my satisfaction.—It gives me the most heart-felt pleasure to add, that not a life has been lost on this occasion, and that the accompanying return (not received), of wounded, will be found to contain but very few. The officers and most of the men formerly wounded, are doing well.—A minute examination of the fort, and the knowledge since obtained, enables me to add, that the attack made by Major Strachan, on the 14th inst. was by no means more spirited than judicious, for determined resistance must long ere that have been the fixed intention of the rebels, as it is now ascertained that the several gates were previously built up.—The Potail, or Killedar, of Timakul, has been hanged, but the women, children, and such of the wounded rebels as were collected after the assault of yesterday, have been permitted to depart.—It is my intention to destroy the whole of the fort, and I feel confident that this example will effectually restore the tranquillity of the Adoni Province.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Dugald Campbell, Maj. Gen.  
Camp at Timakull, Jan. 1, 1802.

TO THE EDITOR.

Baltimore, June 14, 1802.

Dear Sir,—I begin to think, that a peace was necessary; for your country seems to be destitute of that superior order of men, who are qualified to wield the arms and resources of a great and powerful nation, in the manner the war required, and against such a foe as you had to contend with. Perhaps the ministers were conscious of this imbecility, and availed themselves of the moment of victory to obtain the best terms they could. There are men who have not minds strong enough to meet unmoved the storms of war, who are nevertheless well qualified to direct the operations of peace. This appears to be the character of Mr. Pitt, who, with no want of personal courage, has betrayed much political pusillanimity. During

the whole of the war, the burthen of all his orations was peace; and, the man who fights for peace will certainly be beaten by him who fights for glory.

On this side of the water we are in daily expectation of hearing that a large body of Frenchmen have landed at New Orleans, to take possession of Louisiana. Notwithstanding all the quibbling of their partizans to the contrary, as soon as the bloody business of Guadaloupe and St. Domingo is dispatched, they will be ready to embrace their ancient allies with a fraternal hug. This idea you may safely conclude gave us all the horrors: I say, all, because, a few mercenary jacobins excepted, the French have very few real friends in the United States. Honest men always detested them, and knaves begin to suspect that Buonaparté is rather unfriendly to the great cause of universal insurrection.

The time seems to be approaching, when the citizens of these States will be punished for their former attachment to France. If the Corsican sends a considerable number of his armed slaves, to fraternize with the southern and western States, at a time when the whole country is divided by the most bitter animosities, and are ready to cut one-another's throats, without his invitation, a good providence only can save us. Whether this interposition will be evidenced by paralyzing the arms, and confounding the councils of our enemies, or by raising up some powerful friend and ally, must be left to the Almighty Being, whose councils are as unsearchable as they are wise.

The evils of this French vicinage may not appear in their full magnitude for a few years, but to me they seem inevitable. For Frenchmen never remained long at peace with any neighbouring nation, which was too proud to submit to their controul. But whenever this misfortune occurs, the dispassionate spectator will, I am afraid, be obliged to acknowledge, that it has been merited by the United States.

Probably one of the first manœuvres of the French, after they are settled in Louisiana, will be to tamper with the savage tribes bordering on Canada, with the white inhabitants of our western territories, and with their own countrymen settled in Canada, in order to prepare the way for the invasion of that province. This, doubtless, will be their first attempt, as the easiest mode of virtually subjugating the United States, and one in which the enemies of Great-Britain,



scattered through the country, will more readily co-operate.

To prevent this disaster, immediate attention should be paid by the British Government to the state of Canada; the friendship of the savages should be conciliated by all possible means; and the military posts should be well fortified and garrisoned; in short, the country should be placed in such an attitude of defence, as to discourage the attempt. The enemy will then confine his machinations to the United States, for he must be engaged in mischief: and here I trust he will meet with a complete discomfiture, *if we partake of your assistance at a proper crisis*. Although your ministry seem to have lost sight of the artful and ambitious character of your enemy, as well as of your own real superiority, if we judge from the terms of the treaty of peace, they can hardly be so blind as not to see the danger that will threaten Canada, when the French are possessed of the banks of the Mississippi. When these possessed Canada formerly, they spread their military posts from the St. Lawrence to the former river, proceeding from north to south; they have always regretted the loss of that country; and they will now strive to recover it from you, by proceeding from south to north.

The removal of federalists, and the promotion of democrats, seems to be the order of the day. Jefferson seems determined not to leave a man of his enemies in office—and as soon as they are displaced, the jacobin editors of newspapers dress up the poor ex-officers like devils, to frighten the ignorant herd. This recalls to my mind the transactions of former times; when to prepare the way for independence, the British Government and all its servants were calumniated and vilified to the utmost; and I am disposed to view the present democratic tricks as an apt exemplification of the *lex talionis*.

There is a formidable schism among the members of the reigning sect. Aaron Burr, the Vice-President, has done some acts to excite the jealousy of its leaders. He declines their company; he has given his vote, in some cases, in opposition to their measures; and he has been heard to express himself irreverently of their financial talents. He has taken some pains to suppress the history of Adams' administration, written by an English jacobin, and he is accused of harbouring a design to supplant Jefferson at the next election; all which you will read in some of the pamphlets published here. Besides, they think he has too much indepen-

dence and firmness of mind, as well as soundness of intellects, to continue long under their tutelage; for this reason they begin to suspect that he is a scoundrel, and unworthy of the favours of the sovereign people. At the next election, therefore, Citizen Burr must be either President of the United States, or nothing; and indeed, *aut Caesar, aut Nihil*, is a motto well suited to his ambitious mind. You know that he is a man of great industry, of infinite art and address, and must agree with me that unless his enemies are uncommonly active, it is not improbable, he will tumble their idol, mammoth, from his throne.

The federalists, however, suspect Burr; and, to acknowledge a sad truth, not only the next election, but every other political event in this country, will, it is to be feared, depend upon the views and interests of Buonaparté: we are, as usual bold in dulations, but, if Buonaparté's friendship, or rather his forbearance, is to be purchased only by the continuation of Jefferson in power, in power he will continue.

In perusing Sir. F. Eden's Letters on the Peace with Buonaparté (which you were so good as to send me) I was particularly struck with the great decrease of British shipping, employed in the fisheries from 1790 to 1800, which was a diminution of more than 40,000 tons; as well as with the comparative state of the tonnage of British and foreign vessels, cleared outwards, from England and Scotland to the United States of America, in 1789, and the eleven following years. The first year was about the time our *Navigation Act* took place. At this time the British tonnage to the United States was more than 72,000 tons, and the foreign (or American) 29,000 tons: in 1792, before you had felt the effects of the war, and solely by the operation of our navigation law, your tonnage had fallen down to 51,000, and ours, by a gradual increase, had risen to near 60,000; and, still more, in 1800 the former had sunk to 14,000, and the latter had swoln to the enormous amount of 110,000 tons! Think of this, ye sages of the British Senate, and if you can account for the phenomenon on any other principle than the superior policy of my country, it is more than I can!

I am yours, &c. \* \* \* \* \*

P.S. June 17.—Since writing the foregoing I have read with indignation that you have suffered a second time by an illuminating mob, and that some of the servants of the General Post-Office were concerned in the outrages. It is ungenerous in the ad-



ministration, that, not satisfied with making knaves and fools dance and sing, to celebrate the humiliation of Old England, and their own dishonour, they will not suffer honest men to look sad at the same time. Upon my word, this is a trait of sansculottism, unworthy the "*defenders of religion and social order.*"

#### SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

It was our intention to have entered into a refutation of certain political doctrines, which Sir Francis Burdett has published and pasted through the county of Middlesex; but, upon closer examination, we find them to proceed upon notions so directly subversive of the laws and government of the country, that any controversy with him must necessarily have for its object, to prove the *inexpediency of destroying the monarchy of England.* To reason with such a man would be absurd: he must be treated with silent contempt, or be combatted with weapons very different from a pen. While, however, we declare our abhorrence of the principles and conduct of the man, who, in alluding to the British government, speaks of "*hired magistrates, parliaments, and kings;*" while we detest and loath Sir Francis Burdett, while we would trample upon him, for his false, base, and insolent insinuations and assertions respecting his and our sovereign, we are by no means inclined to join in the clamorous lamentations of those, who regret his success merely because it is a triumph over the ministry, who have, in the Middlesex election, met with no more than a just punishment for their conduct towards Mr. Baker, whose only offence was having voted against that deed of everlasting disgrace, the treaty of Amiens. The ministers and their peace-loving partizans, so far from having reason to complain of Sir Francis, are the only people in the whole world who have not a right to complain of him. The arts he has made use of have been borrowed from them, and from them alone. In order to carry the measure which was to secure them in their places, they first obtained, by the grossest and most shameful misrepresentations, the applause of the vile and ignorant rabble; and then, with the most cool and unblushing assurance, they boasted of that applause as the *unanimous voice of the nation*, though they well knew that the voice of every man of sense and of public spirit was against them. Shall

such men complain of the *foul play* of Sir Francis Burdett? What! shall those, who, at the signing of the preliminaries, announced, through the news-papers, that our allies were maintained in their integrity, *as before the war*; those who affected to regard the fall in the price of provisions as a *consequence of the peace*; those who obtained, by treaty, the *evacuation of Egypt by the French*; those who asserted Mr. Windham to be the enemy of "*all peace, whatever its conditions;*" those who represented the opponents of the peace as the members of a *conspiracy, formed for the purpose of supplanting the ministers*; shall those, in short, who, for the sake of retaining their places, have had recourse to every trick calculated to deceive the ignorant and the listless, shall such men complain of *misrepresentation*? Sir Francis Burdett's advertisements are replete with falsehood and malice; but are they more so than the ministerial paragraphs of the True Briton? Are they more false and malicious than the article, entitled "*General Orders,*" to which the slave Heriot had the audacity to affix the name of *Lord Grenville*? Are they more detestably base and wicked than the paragraph, in which the same slave, represented the editor of this work as being an *American*, and that too for the sole purpose of exciting against him the fury of the ministerial mob? Did the placards of Sir Francis tend to disturb the peace of the city more than those of Sir John Eamer and Sir Richard Ford? Have the thieves and fools who aided his cause, and graced his triumph, been more noisy, insolent, or riotous, than those who enforced Mr. Addington's and Lord Hawkesbury's illuminations? One evil act does not, indeed, justify another; but, every where, except in courts of justice, at least, the accusing of the guilty should be confined to the innocent. The present ministers have set an example of misrepresentation, which will not soon be forgotten; they have eagerly availed themselves of the assistance of the mob, and some of the subalterns in office, detected in the art of enforcing their illuminations, they have retained, and still do retain, in the pay of the public, notwithstanding they have been fully convicted of the crime, for which they were committed to jail. And, shall these men complain of mobs and riots!

Mr. Addington, the *honest* Mr. Addington, or, as Buonaparté calls him, the *respectable* Mr. Addington, has taken into his family that lucrative place the clerkship of the pells.



From the man who has been constantly harping upon economy; from the man who gave up Malta, the Cape, Porto Ferrajo, and one half of the West India colonies; from the man who left the French in possession of Belgium, who consented to the opening of the Scheldt, who winked at the cession of Louisiana; from the man who abandoned the allies of England, and who gave up the honours of her flag; from the man who left the royalists of La Vendée to the knives of their pursuers, while he sent Napper Tandy in triumph to France; from the man who has done all these things under the pretext of *economy*, under the pretext of "*husbanding our resources*," from such a man one might have expected a different disposition of the clerkship of the pells. The *sang-froid*, with which he must have calculated on this occasion, would have done honour to the oldest Rabbi of the Synagogue. He would have taken the place to himself, but the doctrine of chances had taught him that his son's life would sell for more than his own; he, therefore, boldly sets decency at defiance, and bestows £3,000 a year for life upon a boy only TWELVE years of age!

The history of this country, from Edgar to George the Third, does not (with the exception of Mr. Dundas) furnish an instance of a minister, who, in so short a space of time, has ever seized on so much of the public wealth as Mr. Addington. He was hardly nominated to the ministry before he contrived to obtain both house and land in the Royal Park of Richmond, a thing totally unprecedented. It was what a man of a noble family might, indeed, have asked; but, considering the origin and progress of Mr. Addington, one is really confounded at the hardihood of his covetousness. His brother-in-law, Mr. Bragge, he found in a place of £1200 a year; this was immediately changed for one worth £6000. His brother, Mr. Hiley Addington, filled a place of £1600; this was immediately changed for one of £4000. This last-mentioned change is strikingly characteristic of the Addingtons: it was from a *Lord* to a *Secretary* of the Treasury. Other men seek honours; these nothing but money. Mr. Hiley has, indeed, lately cast off the Secretary, and re-assumed the *Lord*; but it is pretty well understood, that this counter-revolution has not been produced by any want of attention to interest. What good thing is in reserve for Mr. Hiley Addington we know not; but we should not be at all surprised to hear that

he had taken priest's orders, for the purpose of succeeding to the Bishoprick of Durham. It is possible, indeed, that Mr. Hiley might not be quite learned enough for a dignity of this sort; but the Premier would hardly be discouraged by this circumstance, when he is told, (which we assure him is a fact), that Buonaparté has lately put his uncle to school, in order to qualify him for the archbishoprick of Lyons. It has, doubtless, escaped this "tender father," that in loading his infant son with public money, he is also loading him with public odium; and that the three-score years, on which he so fondly counts, will be three-score years of reproach and contempt. Some high-minded romantic fathers would have taken this into consideration; but Mr. Addington remembers the promise: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Give him security, that his son shall never want money, and he'll engage that he shall never dispute with you for any thing else. In making the modest calculation of sixty years salary for his son, it never occurred to him, perhaps, that the placeman might *out-live the place*. This is, however, possible; and if the affairs of the nation continue to be conducted by such men as himself, it is very probable too.—As a sort of palliation of this odious instance of rapacity, it is given out from the treasury, that the Clerkship of the Pells was *offered to Mr. Pitt*. What! The man on whose life the destiny of the world was once thought to hang, has, then, been offered a place which is now filled by a child, who is daily seen playing at marbles under the cloyster of Westminster Abbey! Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon!

On the subject of Foreign Politics little can be said with certainty. Some of the daily papers have questioned the veracity of our statements respecting the proceeding of the Levant merchants; but, as we never advance any thing as fact, without the very best authority, we trust it is unnecessary for us to repeat what we stated on this head, in the Register, p. 116, on the truth of which the reader may place perfect reliance. We have never given into the notion of an *immediate* overthrow of the Turkish Empire: from the best information that we possess (and perhaps we have as good as any body), it appears that it is rapidly declining; and, in such a case, a total dissolution is often the work of a few months; but we are well aware, that it is not to be destroyed in an hour, nor should we be at all sur-



prised, if it were to out-live many of those monarchies, which are generally thought to be in no sort of danger.

The letter from Stockholm, (Register, p. 129), will excite no more than a contemptuous smile from the Edens, the Beekes, and the rest of that race of politicians, who look to our *inland navigation* as the "only legitimate means of defence;" but, we would beg these gentlemen, before they absolutely laugh at these gigantic projects, to reflect a little on what they have really seen come to pass in the course of the last ten years. Had they been told, ten years ago, that, before the month of May, 1802, Gustavus would be assassinated, Leopold poisoned, the Stadtholder ejected, the Pope dethroned and carried into exile, Paul I. eased of his life, the King of Sardinia dethroned, the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, driven from their dominions; had they been told what would befall Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Geneva, Germany, Venice, Lombardy, Piedmont, Genoa, Malta, Spain, and Portugal; had they been told, only six years ago, that France would attack Egypt with an army of 40,000 men, conveyed in 368 transports, 13 ships of the line, and 6 frigates; had these things been predicted ten years ago, would not the gentlemen of the inland-navigation have smiled? Nay, have they not, from the first dawn of the French Revolution to the present hour, treated with contempt (real or affected) all the apprehensions which have been entertained respecting the successive projects of France? With these inland-navigation gentlemen experience is useless. What the French have done is, with them, no proof of what they are able or willing to do. We do, indeed, by no means assert, that the vast and astonishing projects, mentioned by our correspondent, are really entertained; and, if they are, we are still less positive as to their practicability; but we are decidedly of opinion, that there is a general inclination in the powers of the continent, to combine against this country. They envy us our wealth; and the contempt which they necessarily entertain for our administration, encourages them to form schemes for diminishing that wealth. These schemes may sometimes be wild; but, as far as we can pretend to judge, the invasion of Egypt and Syria, by France alone, while at war with half Europe, was not an undertaking of less difficulty than the invasion of Hindostan would, with the aid of Russia, be at this time.

There are several French decrees, which we have not been able to insert in this

sheet. There is also an address of the representatives of the Italian Republic to their President, Buonaparté, who has made them a very affectionate and fatherly reply, but in which he has said nothing that any human being can understand. Mere sounding words to amuse the world in general and his slaves in particular. The Consul Cambaceres has notified to the Legislative Body, that he is about to lay before them the result of the appeal to the people, relative to the Consulship for life. The solemn mummery of the Consuls and Legislators, on this topic, has driven the Jacobins almost to madness. At Paris they are obliged to stifle, and even to disguise all appearance of, their rage; but, in London, they indulge in it to excess. The violence of it is, however, beginning to abate, and has, in some instances, already settled down into a sober pathetic melancholy, that vents itself in strains like the following, which, for the amusement of our readers, we copy from the Morning Chronicle of yesterday:—"It will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, that the system of surveillance is kept up in Paris in a manner utterly repugnant to all the maxims and habits of a free people. It is a system, destructive not merely of rational liberty, but of the security of private life—of all the charities of domestic enjoyment. No man can ever mention the present government of France without regret; for after a struggle of ten years, in which the eyes of mankind were fixed on them, it is surely a most humiliating consideration that no one grand object has been effected, and that the contest for liberty is yet to be renewed; the struggle of the French for liberty was, at one time, interesting to the world; its importance has now disappeared, and we have nothing left but the disgusting picture of a debased and prostrate people."—Such, then, is the result of the French revolution! Such is the final consequence of the constitution, which that great and far-seeing statesman, Mr. CHARLES FOX, declared to be "the most stupendous monument of human wisdom." He is now gone to view, with the naked eye, the happy effects of his favourite doctrine of cashiering kings. He will, however, return just as wise and as loyal as he went.

Our intelligence from America (see p. 147) is very interesting, and may be relied on as perfectly correct. When we look round the world, and see the tremendous storms which are, in every quarter,



gathering against this country, and when, to meet all these dangers, we behold nothing but the selfish, low-minded, feeble, and inexperienced Mr. Addington, we cannot help regarding it as doomed to destruction. We are aware that the charge of despondency will be brought against us; that we shall be accused of borrowing the sentiments entertained by the opponents of every former peace, since the reign of Queen Anne, which sentiments have uniformly proved to be erroneous. We beg leave to deny this latter position; for, though Sir Frederick Eden has triumphed at what he is pleased to term the *failure* of Lord Shelburne's prediction, that "*when America was given up, the sun of Britain would set for ever,*" we think that the present relative situation of America goes very far to confirm that prediction. But, if it were true, that the opponents of every *preceding* peace have been mistaken in their opinions, does it necessarily follow that those who have opposed the *present* peace are also mistaken? To maintain this, with the slightest degree of plausibility, it must first be proved, that the situation of England, considered in relation with her principal enemy, is *not very different* from what it was at any former peace. Till this position be established; till it be made appear, that the actual possession of Belgium and great part of Italy, with Holland, Switzerland, and Spain, as provinces, together with the command of the Amazons and the Mississippi; till it be proved, that these numerous acquisitions to France are not at all dangerous to Great-Britain, though America is, at the same time, rivalling her in point of merchant shipping and seamen; until it be fully and fairly proved, that this distribution of national power is *nothing extraordinary* in the history of England, every argument grounded upon the failure of former predictions must be totally inapplicable to the question. Let those, therefore, who would dissipate our fears for our country, lay aside this evasive mode of reply, and show us how we shall be able to resist our gigantic enemy, when she has got firm hold of all her possessions; when she has over-awed America, and established a regular intercourse with the mines of Spain.

*We should have published the Supplement to Vol. I. a day; but, having just received materials for bringing down the American History to the month of July, and wishing not to omit so interesting and valuable an article, we have delayed the publication a few days longer.*

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1802.

## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 31, 1802.

- 28th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet Geo. H. Walters, from the 8th Light Drag. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lang, promoted in the 7th West-India Regiment.
- York Hussars, Ensign John Lowther Johnstone, from the Coldst. Foot Guards, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pelt, who retires.
- 6th Reg. of Foot, Assistant-Surgeon — Inglis, from the Half-pay of the 62d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Waters, who exchanges.
- 29th Ditto, Lieut. Geo. Saville Burdett to be Capt. by purchase, vice Lord Ch. Bentinck, promoted in the 3d West-India Reg.
- 30th Ditto, Lieut. Peter Taylor, from the 84th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Laniff, who retires.
- 38th Ditto, Lieut. Colonel Rob. Pringle, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Nightingall, who exchanges.
- 42d Ditto, Capt. David Stewart, from the 90th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Muter, promoted in the 6th Foot.
- 43d Ditto, Lieut. Francis Glass, from Half-pay of the 9th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Du Moulin, who exchanges.
- 51st Ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Miles Nightingall, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Pringle, who exchanges.
- 77th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Wright, from the 67th Foot, to be Capt. vice Grant, promoted.
- Royal Waggon Train, W. Pettigrew, Esq. from Half-pay of Capt. to be Paymaster.

*Cities of London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers.*

- Cornet Josias Stracy to be Lieutenant, vice Cornwall, deceased.
- Geo. Jenner, Gent, to be Cornet, vice Stracy.
- Wm. Rowlett, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Beachcroft, who resigns.
- Memorandum.*—Lieut. — Gell, of the 52d Foot, is superseded, being absent without leave.
- Ensign John Dodsworth, of the 52d Foot, is superseded, having never joined the Regiment.

## APPOINTMENTS.

*Downing-Street, August 3.*—The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Liston, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Batavian Republic.

The King has also been pleased to appoint John Hunter, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General at Madrid.

## PREFERRMENTS.

*Whitehall, August 3.*—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elite to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the Translation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel, late Bishop thereof, to the See of St. Asaph; and his Majesty has also been pleased by his Royal Sign Manual to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend Thomas Dampier, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Rochester.



The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend William Vincent, Doctor in Divinity, one of the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to be Dean of the said Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the Translation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel, late Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of the said Collegiate Church, to the See of St. Asaph.

The King has also been pleased to present the Reverend Edward Dupre, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, to the Deanry of the Island of Jersey, void by the death of the Reverend Francis Le Breton.

The King has also been pleased to present the Reverend John Deedes, Clerk, Master of Arts, to the Rectory of East Mersey, in the County of Essex, and Diocese of London, void by death of the Reverend John Tickell.

## BANKRUPTS.

- Barker, Richard, of Wellingborough, Northampton, common-carrier.  
 Brooks, Thomas, of Grainsborough, grocer.  
 Cartwright, John, of Newton, Wakefield, York, dealer and chapman.  
 Colombine, Frances, Colombine, David, Colombine, David, the younger, and Colombine, Peter, the younger, of Norwich, merchants.  
 Compton, Edward, late of Cholderton-Lains, Southampton, farmer.  
 Dennis, John Beltrand, of Saint Andrew's-Hill, Doctor's Commons, wine and brandy merchant.  
 Froome, John, of Bermondsey-street, Southwark, Surrey, currier and leather-dresser.  
 Grant, John, of Lawrence-Pountney-lane, merchant.  
 Hancock, George, of Exeter, leather breeches-maker.  
 Hodges, Richard, of Shrewsbury, druggist.  
 Jackson, Samuel, of Liverpool, Lancaster, cheese-monger.  
 Kegerer, Bernhard, of Newport, Salop, linen-draper and mercer.  
 Lonsdale, Edward, of York, linen-draper.  
 Nesbitt, Harriot Deborah, Nesbitt, Louisa Sophia, and Nesbitt, Frances, of Piccadilly, milliners.  
 Sunderland, Wm. of Wakefield, grocer.

## BIRTHS.

- Arbuthnot, Mrs. lately, at Lord Gwyder's house, Whitehall, of a daughter.  
 Glyn, the Lady of Sir Richard Carr, Bart. on the 27th inst. of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- Dunlop, Col. James, of Southwick, to Miss Julia Baillie, on the 20th inst. at Newfield.  
 Harvey, the Rev. Richard, A. M. Vicar of Leatherhead, to Miss Hay, on Saturday last.  
 Scott, John, Esq. to Miss Mouro, daughter of the late Dr. Donald Monro, lately.

## DEATH.

- Laing, Walter, Esq. late one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, at that city, on the 30th July last.

## PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.
Bank Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr. C. R. An.	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½	71½
3 pr C. Con.	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71
4 pr C. Cons.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
5 pr Ct. Ann.	100½	100½	100½	101	101	100½
Bank L. Ann.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
D <sup>s</sup> . 1778 & 9	5½	5½	—	—	—	—
Imp. 3 pr Ct.	69½	70½	—	70½	—	69½
D <sup>s</sup> Ann. ....	12½	12½	21½	12½	12½	12½
5 pr Ct. 1797	103½	104	103½	104½	104½	104½
Omnium ...	4 dis	4 dis	3½ dis	4½ dis	5 dis	5 dis
India Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D <sup>s</sup> Bonds...	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Sea Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D <sup>s</sup> Old Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D <sup>s</sup> New...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr Ct. 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Navy Bills	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer d <sup>s</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish 5 pr Ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Debent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lot. Tickets.	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 55 f. 35 c.

## LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

AMSTER. C.F. 10 17 2 us.	LEGHORN ..... 51½
D <sup>s</sup> , at sight 10 14	NAPLES..... 44½
ROTTERDAM 10 18 2 us.	GENOA ..... 47½
HAMBURGH.. 32 11 2½ us.	VENICE, 57 livrespiccole
ALTONA .... 33 2½ us.	effective per £. ster.
PARIS 1 day 23 13	LISBON..... 67½
PARIS.... 23 19 2us.	Oporto..... 67½
BOURDEAUX, 23 19	DUBLIN..... 12
CADIZ .... in paper	BILBOA..... 36½ D
DITTO .... 36½ eff.	PALERMO ....
MADRID .. in paper	AGIO, bank on Hol. p.
DITTO .... 36½ effective	

## PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat per q. 52 to 77	Hops per cwt... 95 to 108
Foreign..... 00 .. 00	Hay per load.. 116 .. 100
Rye..... 36 .. 34	Beef, per stone... 4s. 8d.
Barley..... 32 .. 30	to 5s. 6d.
Malt..... 46 .. 55	Mutton 5s. 9d. to 6s. 0d.
Oats..... 14 .. 27	Veal ... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Pease (white)... 37 .. 41	Pork... 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.
Beans (horse)... 30 .. 35	Tallow ..... 3s. 8d.
Flour per sack .. 52 .. 58	Average of Sugar
Seconds..... 45 .. 54	per cwt. .... 37s. 3d.
Coals per chal... 34 .. 41	Salt, per Bushel 13s. 8d.
Bread Ten Pence Half-penny the Quartern Loaf.	

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,  
 near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of July,  
 and August, 1802.

Days.	Weather.	Winds.		Barom. Inch.		Ther. Deg.	
		M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
29	Fine.	SW	SW	29.67	29.64	65	68
30	Fine.	SW	SW	29.69	29.69	62	66
31	Fine.	WSW	WSW	29.74	29.78	60	64½
1	Fair.	NW	NW	30	30.01	62.5	66
2	Rain Fair	SSW	SSW	30.05	30.02	61	66½
3	very Fine	NW	NW	30	29.99	70	75
4	Fine.	W	W	29.93	29.93	70	74

● New Moon (1st. Quar. ○ F. Moon. ) Last Quar.